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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
SEDIGHIAN, REZA	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2613	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/023,452	PELLETIER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	M. R. Sedighian	2613	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 March 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *28-51* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *47-51* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *28-31 and 33-45* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *32 and 46* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *12/17/01* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

1. This communication is responsive to applicant's amendments and Remarks filed 3/12/07. The amendments have been entered. Claims 28-51 are now pending.

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 44-45 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Product Description, "The Mongoose CSV, " www.cove-industries.co.uk/Broadcast/mongoose.htm (October 29, 2001, cited by the applicant's IDS of 4/9/2002).

Regarding claim 44, the Mongoose product description discloses an apparatus comprising: a housing that contains a transceiver (the multiplexer/demultiplexer and laser and fiber optic receiver with their housing, as disclosed by the Mongoose CSV) the housing having a first mounting structure located on a first side of the housing and a second mounting structure located on a second side of the housing (the mounting structure of the housing that can provide mounting of the transceiver to the back of camera, see page 1, introduction section) and features that configure the housing to be directly coupled to one or more mating features on a fiber optic cable (the fiber optic connector and the fiber that can be connected to the multiplexer-demultiplexer, see page 1, multiplexer/demultiplexer section), where the fiber optic cable carries one or more output optical signals from the transceiver and one or more input optical signals to the transceiver (the optical signals that are generated by the laser and that are received by the fiber optic receiver, see page 1, multiplexer/demultiplexer section); a television camera mounted to the first mounting structure of the housing (the multiplexer/demultiplexer can fit on the back

of a camera, see introduction section on page 1), where the television camera transmits one or more input baseband television signals and receives one or more output baseband television signals (baseband signals such as video, audio, and data signals that are transmitted to and from the camera to the multiplexer/demultiplexer, see page 1); and the transceiver comprises a transmitter (the laser that is connected to an HDLC fiber optic connector, see page 1, multiplexer/demultiplexer section) and a receiver (the fiber optic receiver, see page 1, multiplexer/demultiplexer section), where the transmitter receives the input baseband television signals, converts the input baseband television signals into the output optical signals, and transmits the output optical signals to the fiber optic cable (the video, audio, and data signals are multiplexed and then serialized and drives a laser) and the receiver receives the input optical signals, convert the input optical signals into the output baseband television signals, and transmits the output baseband television signals to the television camera (the fiber optic receiver feeds recovered high speed return data into the demultiplexer, see page 1, multiplexer, demultiplexer section), and the input baseband television signals and the output baseband television signals are not arranged in a frequency division multiplex format (the input and output video, audio, and data signals are not arranged in a frequency division multiplex format).

Regarding claim 45, the Mongoose product description discloses a battery can be mounted to the housing to provide power to the transceiver (see introduction section in page 1).

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 28 and 34-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baker (US Patent No: 6,115,159) in view of Elberbaum (US Patent No: 6,947,069 B1).

Regarding claim 28, Baker teaches a transceiver (24, figs. 2, 3) that provides an interface between a television camera (12, fig. 2) and a fiber optic cable (30, fig. 2), where the television camera transmits one or more input baseband television signals (CA, fig. 1) and receives one or more output baseband television signals (CU, fig. 2), and the fiber optic cable (30, fig. 2) carries one or more output optical signals (OCA, fig. 2) from the transceiver and one or more input optical signals (OCU, fig. 2) to the transceiver, the transceiver comprising: a transmitter (118, fig. 3) that receives the input baseband television signals (CA, fig. 3), converts the input baseband television signals into the output optical signals (OCA, fig. 3), and transmits the output optical signals to the fiber optic cable (30, fig. 2 and 28, fig. 3), a receiver (122, fig. 3) that receives the input optical signals (OCU, fig. 3), convert the input optical signals into the output baseband television signals (CU, fig. 3), and transmits the output baseband television signals to the television camera (CU, fig. 2); and a housing that contains the transmitter and the receiver (it is known and obvious that the transmitter and receiver are housed within a housing for reasons of safety and protection), the housing having features that configure it to be directly or indirectly to one or more features on the television camera (18A, 14B, 18, fig. 2 and col. 3, lines 31-32, col. 5, lines 2-3). Baker differs from the claimed invention in that Baker does not specifically disclose the input and the output baseband television signals are not arranged in a frequency division multiplex format. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that the television signal transmission system of Baker can transmit the

television signals in a format different than a frequency division format to further transmit the signals optically. For example, Elberbaum discloses a transmitter (6, fig. 1A) that provides an interface between a television camera (10, fig. 1A) and a fiber optic cable (15, fig. 1A), wherein the television camera transmits one or more input baseband television signals and receives one or more output baseband television signals (col. 6, lines 7-19, 31-43), and wherein the input and the output baseband television signals are not specifically arranged in a frequency division multiplex format (col. 8, lines 32-43, col. 37, lines 25-27, 32-33). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention that the television camera signal transmission system of Baker can transmit and receive the input and the output baseband television signals in a different format and not in frequency format, as such method of baseband signal transmission is taught by Elberbaum, to transmit and receive different video, audio, or control signals.

Regarding claim 34, Baker further teaches a fiber input/output port (28, fig. 2) coupled to the fiber optic cable (30, fig. 2).

Regarding claim 35, Baker further teaches a wave division multiplexer (120, fig. 3) coupled to the fiber input/output port (28, fig. 3) for multiplexing the input optical signals and the output optical signals ($\lambda 1$, $\lambda 2$, fig. 3) to permit bidirectional communication on the fiber optic cable (col. 4, lines 30-38).

Regarding claim 36, Baker further teaches the input baseband television signal includes a video signal (col. 3, line 58).

Regarding claim 37, Baker further teaches the input baseband television signal includes an audio signal (col. 3, line 58).

Regarding claim 38, Baker further teaches the input baseband television signal includes a data signal (col. 4, line 58).

Regarding claim 39, Baker further teaches the output baseband television signal includes a video signal (col. 3, line 58).

Regarding claim 40, Baker further teaches the output baseband television signal includes an audio signal (col. 3, line 58).

Regarding claim 41, Baker further teaches the output baseband television signal includes a data signal (col. 4, line 58).

Regarding claim 42, Baker further teaches a multiplexer (114, fig. 3) that multiplexes the input baseband television signals into a multiplexed input baseband television signal (col. 3, lines 65-67, col. 4, lines 1-26) and an electrical-to-optical converter (118, fig. 3) that converts the multiplexed input baseband television signal into the output optical signal (λ1, OCA, fig. 3).

Regarding claim 43, Baker further teaches an optical-to-electrical converter (122, fig. 2) that converts the input optical signal (OCU, fig. 3) into a multiplexed output baseband television signal and a demultiplexer that demultiplexes the multiplexed output baseband television signal (126, fig. 3) into the output baseband television signal (col. 4, lines 50-67).

5. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baker (US Patent No: 6,115,159) in view of Elberbaum (US Patent No: 6,947,069 B1) and in further view of Ootsuka (US Patent No: 5,774,754).

Regarding claim 29, the modified television camera signal transmission system of Baker and Elberbaum differs from the claimed invention in that Baker and Elberbaum do not disclose

the transceiver is powered by a nominal 12 volt direct current signal from the television camera. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that a transceiver can be powered by a camera, or a camera can be powered by a transceiver. For example, Ootsuka teaches a power supply terminal from a power source that is connected to a transceiver and a camera supply power to the transceiver (col. 16, lines 12-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention that the transceiver 24 of Baker can receive power from the camera 12, as it is taught by Ootsuka, such that transceiver 24 can operate and can provide transmit/receive and signal processing functions. As to providing a power of 12-volt direct current, it is well known to provide a power source such as a battery to provide a 12-volt direct current power.

6. Claims 30-31 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baker (US Patent No: 6,115,159) in view of Elberbaum (US Patent No: 6,947,069 B1) and in further view of Hurwitz (US Patent No: 5,568,205).

Regarding claims 30-31, the modified television camera signal transmission system of Baker and Elberbaum differs from the claimed invention in that Baker and Elberbaum do not disclose the housing having features that can be configured to be directly coupled to one or more mating features on a battery, and wherein the transceiver is powered by a nominal 12 volt direct current signal from the battery. Hurwitz discloses a transmitter housing (19, fig. 1) with features to be directly coupled to a battery (18, fig. 1), wherein the transmitter receives DC power from that battery (col. 6, lines 11-27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide the transceiver housing of Baker with mounting

features, as such housing structure is well known and is taught by Hurwitz, to couple the housing to a battery for providing power to the transceiver. As to providing a power of 12-volt direct current, it is well known to provide a 12-volt direct current power source such as a battery for the battery of Hurwitz to power a transmitter, or a transceiver.

As to claim 33, the modified television camera signal transmission system of Baker and Elberbaum differs from the claimed invention in that Baker and Elberbaum do not disclose the housing includes a first mounting structure located on a first side that mounts the housing to the television camera and a second mounting structure on a second side that mounts the housing to a battery. Hurwitz discloses a transmitter housing (19, fig. 1) that includes a first mounting structure located on a first side that mounts the housing to a television camera (17, fig. 1) and a second mounting structure on a second side (col. 3, lines 47-52, col. 6, lines 11-26) that mounts the housing to a battery (18, fig. 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of at the time of invention to provide the transceiver housing of Baker with mounting features or structures, as such housing structure is well known and is taught by Hurwitz, for example to couple the transceiver housing 24 to the camera 12 and to a battery to further provide a movable camera mounted wireless audio/video transmission system.

7. Claims 32 and 46 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

8. Claims 47-51 are allowed over prior art of record.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to M. R. Sedighian whose telephone number is (571) 272-3034. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 to 5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan can be reached on (571) 272-3022. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

M. R. Sedighian

M. R. SEDIGHIAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER